

original documents, thus practically promising the Allies that they would be accepted by the United States.

Viscount Grey's letter, it was believed, gives the President an excellent opportunity to change this position, if he so desires. In fact, some Senators thought the British statesman had almost invited him to do so.

The former Ambassador's letter represents the official policy of Great Britain toward American ratification, it is understood here. While he was in Washington, he consulted with many Senators and "aired up" the situation at first hand, and went home and reported to his Government.

BOTH SIDES GET COMFORT FROM GREY'S LETTER.

Viscount Grey's letter was regarded by Senators on both sides of the treaty controversy as vindicating their positions.

Republicans said Viscount Grey has proved what they have contended all along that the Allies would accept reasonable American reservations, just to get the United States into the league.

Democrats said his reference to "re-pudiating signatures" tells the whole story of President Wilson's inability to compromise with the Senate, and justifies their stand against the League reservations.

Some Senators expect the influence of the letter on public opinion to help speed ratification by causing a flood of letters to Senators, urging ratification on the ground that it is plain that the reservations won't cause any hitch abroad.

Senator Lodge and other Republicans have said they have known for months that the League reservations would not cause any hitch abroad. This influenced Lodge to compromise on the preamble to his reservation, by allowing elimination of the provision for affirmative acceptance of the reservations, it was stated.

Lord Grey's statement will furnish ammunition for the bitter-enders in the coming debate in the Senate, Senators Borah and Reed contend that he confirms their arguments against the treaty.

Senator Borah said: "Lord Grey's letter is well worth of the close study of the American people. It is candid and it is very fair."

"The statement of Lord Grey is very illuminating," said Senator Reed. "It exposes the many mis-statements that have been made on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere."

"We have been told that the six votes of England were the count, and that the colonies that are given votes will simply be members of a debating society. Lord Grey tells us that there is no use of equivocating on the subject, that all of those who are given votes come in as full members of the League."

From the hour the Senate opens to-day until some final disposition is made of the treaty by the Senate there will be sparring for political positions. Senator Hitchcock is determined to proceed with the consideration of the pact on the tenth but the clash will begin days before that for the Republicans wish to control the situation and can do so by acting ahead of the Democrats.

HEDLEY HIMSELF A "STRAP-HANGER"

"I Invented It," Says I. R. T. Head Who Protests Against West Side Express Plan.

Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, was the principal witness this morning at a hearing before Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon on complaint of the Washington Heights Taxpayers Association, which requested that the company be compelled to use the old track between 96th Street and 166th Street on the West Side subway express service, southbound in the morning and northbound in the evening.

Mr. Hedley protested that the company lacked equipment. Asked if it would be possible to divert some of the express trains which branch off at 96th Street for the Bronx line, he said:

"It is not the policy of the Interborough to take needed facilities from the majority of the people for the convenience of the minority."

Mr. Hedley said he had no definite plans for improving the service. He admitted that the travelling public of New York were the most patient people in the world, and that he himself was a "strap-hanger" at least five days a week.

"In fact, I invented the device now used," he said.

VEHICLE TUNNEL TO JERSEY.

Bill Setting Aside \$25,000,000 May Be Introduced in N. J. Law-makers To-night.

Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey was to leave Jersey City for Trenton this afternoon. He said he might send in to the Legislature to-night the appointment of a District Court Judge.

In speaking of the vehicular tunnel between New York and New Jersey, Gov. Edwards said that the bill would probably be introduced to-day and would limit the cost to \$25,000,000.

BELLOWING OF COW SAVES FAMILY OF 7 FROM DEATH IN FIRE

Awakens Wife of Jersey Farmer as Flames Reach Bedroom and She Arouses Others.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Feb. 2.

The bellowing of a cow saved William Foster, his wife and their five children from being burned to death early to-day.

The Fosters live on a farm on the outskirts of the town. About 2 o'clock this morning Mrs. Foster was awakened by the bellowing.

Flames were already eating their way into the bedroom. She aroused her husband and children and they escaped through a window in their night clothes. The building and much live stock were destroyed by the fire.

DECREASE OF 1,318 IN NEW FLU CASES; PNEUMONIA DROPS

Death Rate Only Half That of 1918 Epidemic, Dr. Copeland Reports.

"HEAT" STRIKE HALTED.

Firemen and Engineers Delay Walkout on Plea of Health Commissioner.

In the twenty-four-hour period ending at 10 A. M. to-day the number of new cases of influenza reported to the Health Department was 2,673 and the number of new cases of pneumonia 524. There were 94 deaths from this "flu" and 109 deaths from pneumonia.

Compared with yesterday's figures the new cases of influenza showed a decrease of 1,318, new cases of pneumonia a fall of 141, deaths from "flu" a drop of 10 and deaths from pneumonia a decrease of 11.

"While the apparent improvement may be in some part the drop that has come invariably in Monday figures," Health Commissioner Copeland said, "there is no getting away from the fact that the death rate this year is only one-half that of the epidemic of 1918."

Following are the new cases reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning:

District	Influenza	Pneumonia
Manhattan	1,114	280
Brooklyn	426	28
Queens	967	177
Richmond	292	36
Total to-day	2,673	524
Total yesterday	3,991	665
Total same day 1918	4,217	409
Total to date	41,540	8,931

District	Influenza	Pneumonia
Manhattan	52	49
Brooklyn	11	17
Queens	23	41
Richmond	8	2
Total to-day	94	109
Total yesterday	104	120
Total same day 1918	222	235
Total to date	866	2,062

Three motion picture theatres were closed for alleged infractions of the Sanitary Code, and notice to that effect was posted conspicuously at their doors. They are situated at No. 412 Grand Street, Manhattan; No. 531 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn; and No. 2523 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill.

Notices were served on the managers to appear immediately before a special meeting of the Board of Health. The charge in each case is said to be overcrowding and lack of proper ventilation. If found guilty of violating the sanitary laws the proprietors of places of amusement are liable to imprisonment for one year or a fine of \$1,000, or both.

While emphasizing the low death rate of this year's epidemic, Dr. Copeland showed great concern lest the public get the impression that "worst is over," and so assume that there no longer is reason for exercising the greatest precaution. He called attention to the number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia reported for the month of January in four years as follows: 1917, 2,174; 1918, 1,543; 1919, 4,529; 1920, 2,522.

These figures, Dr. Copeland said, show that in January a year ago, when the 1918 epidemic generally was supposed to be past and gone, there were almost twice as many deaths from these diseases as in the month which ended with Saturday. In like manner, he says, it may well be that we shall be hearing bad news of the present epidemic two or three months from now. The Commissioner feels, in other words, that eternal vigilance is the price of public health.

On the whole, the Health Commissioner says, the condition revealed to-day is "quite satisfactory." He repeats his daily call for more nurses.

With reference to the trouble between the men who own hotels and apartment houses, on the one hand, and the engineers and firemen who keep them warm, on the other, all of them yesterday agreed on the Health Commissioner as arbitrator. Dr. Copeland, Copeland's appointment sheet for to-day called for two meetings. This morning he received Vice President Joseph Munterfering of the Engineers and International President Timothy Healy of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

The labor men presented a formal list of their demands. Later in the day a committee representing the employers was to appear. The threatened strike had been postponed for forty-eight hours.

Commissioner Copeland asked to be excused from expressing any opinion "offhand" of the reported merits of a serum called "serocoll" described as efficacious in influenza. He said he knew nothing about it and is so pressed by other duties that he has no time to give to it.

"All that is known about this disease, Spanish influenza, Russian influenza, call it what you will," the Commissioner said in this connection, "is that it is hand-conveyed. In other words, one can be infected by the door-knob, or by hanging onto an infected strap, or in similar ways."

"We also know that the germ is

SING SING GUARDS IN VAN HUNT FOR ESCAPED BANDITS

Both Men Were Members of Brooklyn's Notorious "Green Auto Gang."

Forty men under Major Lewis Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing, to-day systematically searched the prison grounds for the two men who disappeared yesterday afternoon between noon and 5:05 P. M. Early this afternoon no trace of them had been found.

Major Lawes is convinced, he says, that the prisoners did not get outside the inclosure, but the alarm has been spread in all directions and the police of many cities are watching.

The convicts were Alfred Friedlander, sentenced for eighteen years, and Percival McDonough, sentenced for forty, as former members of the "Green Auto Gang" that held up and robbed passengers and crews of trolley cars near Flushing and Jamaica.

The convicts, possibly as part of a plot, disappeared between noon and supper yesterday. They were not missed until the prisoners were marched to their cells after several hours of liberty in the yard. Nothing has been found to indicate whether they are hiding somewhere within the walls, as prisoners have been known to do for days, or have scaled the wall and escaped.

This is the first escape—if such it proves to be—during the administration of the new Warden. He said to-day he did not believe that the men had got out of the prison inclosure. He thought they were hiding somewhere about the yards or shops, waiting a chance for a dash.

The Hudson is frozen over at Ossining, and it is believed Friedlander and McDonough might have scaled the 10-foot wall and crossed the ice to the west shore.

Friedlander's home was at No. 2214 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, and McDonough's at No. 2577 on the same street. They were two of six men who held up trolleys.

ANDREW KALBACH DIES ON TRAIN

Receiver for Second Avenue Car Line Stricken on Way From Philadelphia.

Andrew E. Kalbach, No. 2211 Andrews Avenue, the Bronx, receiver for the Second Avenue Railroad Company, was taken suddenly ill and died this morning on a train from Philadelphia to New York. He was forty-eight years old.

Mr. Kalbach was appointed receiver of the Second Avenue lines May 9, 1917. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1895 and served in the navy until 1903 when he became assistant engineer of the Rapid Transit Construction Company. Later he was general manager of the New York City Interborough Railroad Company, and when that company sold out to the Third Avenue line he entered general practice as a consulting engineer. He was named as Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning for the Bronx in 1914, which position he filled during the Mitchell Administration.

Dora Consuelo Landro, sixteen years old, No. 158 West 63d Street, appeared in the West Side Court to-day against Alfred Hunt, No. 125 West 61st Street, and Charles Reese of Buffalo. She charged the two with assault, saying that Hunt had seized her on the street in front of No. 46 West 60th Street, carried her away in an automobile and kept her over night in his room. She also implicated two other men besides Hunt and Reese.

Hunt and Reese were held in \$10,000 bail each on the assault charges. Then they and a third man, Nicholas Desander, No. 214 14th Avenue, Astoria, were held on a burglary charge on the complaint of Mrs. Reta Blair, formerly of No. 59 West 63d Street, who said she rented a room to the three there until they carried away \$400 worth of her belongings. She slapped Hunt on the cheek with her handbag as she left the courtroom. Another woman, as he being led away, threw both arms about his neck and cried:

"Oh, Whitley, what have you done?"

Contained in the nose and throat. Scientists have been at work on the problem since 1859, and up-to-date the germ has not been found."

When Dr. Copeland's attention was called to a reported jump of 50 per cent. in the price of lemons, with the inevitable suggestion of profiteering, he turned the matter over to Ole Salthe, of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, and Salthe went forth to find the profiteers. The Commissioner condemned all such grabbers and promised to do his utmost to have them punished.

Dr. Copeland's figures showed that 198 applicants were arrested on Sunday in the five boroughs. More arrests were looked for to-day. The war on spiders is in charge of Deputy Commissioner Frank J. Monaghan, M. D.

Highest Death Rate Laid to Flu and Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The death rate in the United States for 1918 was the highest on record, according to the Census Bureau's annual mortality statistics issued to-day, which shows 1,414,477 deaths for the year representing a rate of 18.19 per 1,000 population.

Of the total deaths 473,467, or over 32 per cent, were due to influenza and pneumonia, 330,986 having occurred in the last four months of the year. The highest rate was in New York, where the rate for influenza and pneumonia was 55.2 per 1,000 population, compared with 23.786, showing rates of 33.9 and 25.3 per 1,000 respectively. The highest rates which ever have appeared for these causes.

JOSEPH O'HANLON IS YOUNGEST FIRE CHIEF IN NEW YORK



JOSEPH O'HANLON
New Captain, Elevated at Age of 35, Has Been in Service for Fourteen Years.

Capt. Joseph O'Hanlon, New York's youngest fire chief, photographed to-day on his elevation to his present rank. He is thirty-five years old and has been in the department for fourteen years. This photograph was taken at Engine House No. 32, No. 43 Beekman Street.

OPPOSE PLAN TO AID RUSSIAN TRADE

Statements of Business Men and Ex-A. E. F. Officer Cried Down by Sponsors of Association.

Opposition to the formation of the "American Commercial Association to Promote Trade with Russia" at a meeting in the Hotel Knickerbocker today, voiced by a former officer in the A. E. F. and several business men, was cried down by sponsors of the proposed organization, led by Dudley Field Malone, who said he represented the Lehigh Machine Co., of Lehigh, Pa., the president of which, Emerson P. Jennings, presided at the gathering.

The opponents advised those present to "watch their steps and proceed with caution." These were the sentiments of a man giving his name as Capt. Roselback, formerly of the American forces, who had seen service in Russia. A. R. Gormully, of the Ajax Rubber Committee also cautioned against the hasty organization of the proposed body. W. B. Brewster, of the Combustion Control Co., said the assemblage "was wasting its time in a useless petty movement." He declared that the organization was contemplated by a few for their own personal aggrandizement.

SLAPS MAN WITH HANDBAG IN COURT

Another Woman Throws Arms About Prisoner as He Is Led Away—Two Charged With Assault.

Dora Consuelo Landro, sixteen years old, No. 158 West 63d Street, appeared in the West Side Court to-day against Alfred Hunt, No. 125 West 61st Street, and Charles Reese of Buffalo. She charged the two with assault, saying that Hunt had seized her on the street in front of No. 46 West 60th Street, carried her away in an automobile and kept her over night in his room. She also implicated two other men besides Hunt and Reese.

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"Oh, Whitley, what have you done?"

EARTH SHOCKS FELT TO-DAY ARE HEAVIER THAN MEXICO QUAKE

Chicago and Washington Seismographs Record Disturbances 3,300 Miles Away.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.

THE United States Government seismograph at Chicago University recorded the most pronounced earthquake in months this morning. The shocks, which continued until 8:45 o'clock, were heavier even than the recent Mexican upheaval.

"The first shock was recorded at 5:45 o'clock and the maximum was reached at 7:40."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A very severe earthquake, lasting more than two hours and centered between 3,300 and 3,800 miles from Washington, was reported to-day on the Georgetown University seismograph.

The shocks began at 6:42 A. M., reached the maximum at about 8 o'clock and ceased at 9:03 o'clock.

HIGH CITY WAGES. CAUSING BIG CUT IN FOOD PRODUCTION

(Continued From First Page.)

Department," said Prof. Atkinson, who for nineteen years was Dean of the Agricultural College of West Virginia, "shows plainly how city people have been misled as to country conditions. I dislike the word 'unrest.' The farmers are simply distressed at their growing inability to cultivate the land. They can't do what they want to do. The labor market is rapidly making it impossible for them to feed the country. Somebody is going to go hungry. Unrest may come as a consequence in the city."

SCARCITY OF FARM LABOR VERY SERIOUS.

"The inability to obtain farm labor is the most serious thing. Before the war the farmer trained his children and hired help in the country. Now with the attractive wages in the city the farmer boys who were in the army don't want to come back to the country, and I don't blame them or anybody else for staying in the city if higher wages are obtainable there."

"But city people must realize that as farm labor gets scarce the country must begin offering high wages, and thus costs of production must rise. Add to that the great cost of distribution and you see why the cost of living is going up. Why, reckoned relatively, food is the cheapest thing of all. Our city friends ought to realize that there are about 7,000,000 farmers selling individually. They are not profiteers. They are helpless because they have to take what is offered them. They have no organization to fix prices and there are no signs of one. They deal individually."

"Now I know that nobody ever said what he had to sell, either skill or labor or commodities, for less than he thought he could get. We all do it. We should recognize it as a fundamental fact. Well, the normal source of farm labor—namely, the Sons of Farmers—is almost gone. The farmer boys who went into the army got a taste of the world and city life. They have rubbed up against city companies and are lured by high wages and what appears to them a more attractive life. I am told that out of 85,000 questionnaires sent out in connection with the demobilization of troops, about 1 per cent. appears to have gone back to the farms."

FARM LABORERS LURED TO CITY BY HIGH WAGES.

"Also farm laborers don't want to stay in the country if the city offers them better opportunities. Normally, a farm laborer gets for his day's work the equivalent of a bushel of wheat. The other day I had some carpenter work done at my house in the city, and what I paid for ten hours' work would have bought a barrel of flour or four and a half bushels of wheat. A man is a fool for staying in the country if he can get that much more in the city."

"But some day those high wage fellows are going to wake up and find that there isn't enough food to go around at any price. It's something like conditions after the Civil War, when we paid \$4 a keg for cut nails for about four years and then suddenly the price dropped to about 90 cents a keg. We had been selling wheat at \$1, then it came down to 80 cents a bushel and certain people got hurt in the crash."

"There is little use of talking about the high cost of living when you consider the high cost of city labor. The cost of distribution, moreover, is all out of proportion to the cost of food production. What we need is increased production everywhere, in the city as well as the farm. Instead of agitating for shorter hours and more pay, it would be much better if everybody in the cities and factories worked hard for the present high scale of wages."

GREAT FALLING OFF IN WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION.

"In the same connection Judge O. G. Smith of Nebraska, President of the National Farmers' Congress, told his colleagues at their gathering here that the actual condition of winter wheat to-day showed only 67 per cent. and a falling off of about 33 per cent. in production. The leaders of the farm organizations—and they all have National headquarters here—insist, also, that people are crowding every bit of housing space in the city, while in the outlying districts and suburbs there are plenty of vacant houses."

"As for the talk about profiteering among farmers, the leaders pointed to the statement just issued by the Department of Agriculture, which says:

"The average net income of 324 farms in the richest portions of Iowa, with no allowance whatever for interest on the investment in land and equipment was \$2,450. If five per cent. be allowed for interest on the investment at the value of the land before the so-called 'boom' there is left an average of only \$1,124 to pay for the labor of the farmer himself and for the risk to the business. On the basis of average values of land in August, 1919, there would be left an average of only \$115 to pay the la-

borer and the value of the land and equipment."

"The fact is that the prices of food rose and the rise in land values followed. Prices of food production have moved up in approximately the same proportion as general prices and in response to the same world-wide causes—war, scarcity and currency inflation. If prices of farm products were to any degree lower than they are, they would be entirely out of line with the prices of other products."

So the viewpoint of the Government appears to confirm to that of the spokesmen of the farmers' organization.

"Well, what is the answer, what are we going to do about it?" was the question I asked Prof. Atkinson.

"There isn't anything to do," he said. "Things must take their natural course. People in the cities will not be convinced in any other way. There'll be a big smash and prices will fall—then people will drift back to the farms, and there will be more labor to cultivate the land and produce food."

U. S. CHARGES PLOT TO BUY SENATORSHIP WAS HATCHED HERE

(Continued From First Page.)

on the bridge of the ship and turned slowly to face the audience, while the camera caught him in this attitude.

"He next played that he was paying a visit of inspection to this battleship."

"To divert attention from the fact that the film was a Newberry advertisement and render it more misleading, the film terminated with an appeal for enlistments in the navy."

BID MADE FOR APPROVAL OF ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Dailey said the film was distributed in Michigan, advertised by Newberry agents posing as theatrical advance men, but that "patrons of the moving picture houses over the State paid the regular price of admission to see this film."

The prosecutor read a telegram which he said was sent in September, 1918, to Col. Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, bidding for his approval of the Newberry candidacy.

The telegram stated that \$176,000 had been contributed to the campaign by many subscribers, but according to the prosecutor, the campaign statement of the committee showed that five contributors alone gave \$169,800, and named John S. Newberry, a defendant and brother of the Senator; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, a sister, and her husband, and Victor Barnes and Lyman B. Smith of the American Book Company.

How the Government charges the money was scattered was described in detail by Mr. Dailey. He said it went for automobiles and halls, work at the polls, voters, banquets, liquor, cigars and flowers. He charged that some custodians of money used it to pay personal debts. A \$50 bill was placed in a book so that it could be found by one citizen and a banker was given \$500 for his influence, the prosecutor charged.

CHARGES CHURCH GIFT TO AID SENATOR'S CANDIDACY.

He said Senator Newberry made a personal subscription to a church to further his candidacy.

"The defendant wasted a great deal of money in an attempt to control the nomination of the opposite party," he continued. "They arrived at the conclusion that the defendant, James W. Helme, would be a suitable opponent to Mr. Newberry in the election, and hired the defendant, William Mickel, to induce Mr. Helme to become a candidate for the nomination of United States Senator on the Democratic ticket."

Mr. Dailey charged that Mickel was later told by Charles Floyd that Samuel O'Dell, a defendant, had paid Helme \$2,000 to enter the race. Mr. Dailey said the Newberry organization got up the petitions by which Mr. Helme's name was placed on the Democratic ticket, managed his campaign and "paid Helme a weekly salary."

"While these things were transpiring in Michigan there was constant communication with Mr. Newberry in New York," said Mr. Dailey.

Mr. Dailey asserted that on the day when the report of receipts and expenditures was to be filed, the books failed to balance by about \$40,000 and that "Blair began to scramble to procure the money and succeeded in getting it within a few days."

He said the evidence would show that neither the report of the committee nor their books gave a true account of the receipts and expenditures that county chairmen and secretaries who received from \$50 to \$1,200 "were asked to make reports showing that they received from \$150 to \$200," and that no mention was made of the amounts "expended in behalf of James W. Helme."

New Swedish Steamship.

To establish a new fortnightly passenger mail and freight service between New York and Stockholm, Sweden, the Swedish-American Line announced to-day the purchase of the Brodholm, a triple screw turbine-driven steamship of 12,000 tons gross with a speed of 18 knots and a passenger carrying capacity of 1,500 persons. The Brodholm was formerly the Allan liner Virginia.

SIX MORE WEEKS COLD; GROUNDHOG SEES HIS SHADOW

Tantalizing Spring Sunday Only Mocks Us With a Sample of What Is Yet Far Away.

PREPARE to shiver for six more weeks.

Mr. Ground Hog did his famous Rip Van Winkle to-day and saw his shadow with Old Sol at his brightest, and ducked back into his underground lair.

So its overcoats, rubbers and clanking radiators come more and yet some more. The moth balls which have awaited the winter still have a long wait on their hands.

It almost seemed as if there was a conspiracy between Old Sol and Mr. Arctonny's Monax, which is the scientific name for the Ground Hog. Just a few minutes before City Hall clock struck at noon there was not enough sunlight to make the faintest shadow; but just as the little rodent showed his nose above terra firma, faint clouds rolled quickly away, and warm, bright rays of the sun came down to greet him.

So, New York's respite from the cold weather of Sunday is to be brief. The Weather Bureau says it is to be decidedly colder. Light rain or snow is expected before to-morrow night.

GRAVE DIGGERS WIN THREE-DAY STRIKE

150 at Calvary Cemetery Return at Higher Wages After Holding Up Burials.

One hundred and fifty grave diggers of Calvary Cemetery, who quit their jobs at noon on Friday just after receiving their weekly pay, returned to work this morning after the trustees had voted them an increase of seventy-five cents a day. This makes the daily pay \$4.50.

In the interval, bodies had been exhumed at his home. Hillcrest and Summit Avenue from heart disease. Mr. Shipman came to Summit from Morristown six years ago.

ONE SPY EXECUTED, ANOTHER GETS STAY.

German Spared For 48 Hours Owning to Revelations Made at Last Moment.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Funck, an Austrian, who during the war was employed in a bank here, but who acted as a spy and reported to the Germans points at which shells of the enemy's long-range gun fell, was executed this morning.

Louis Gasparin, a German spy, was to have been executed, but at the last moment made revelations to the authorities and his execution was postponed forty-eight hours.

IN NEW YORK TO-DAY.

Representative Club Luncheon, Hotel McAlpin, 12-50 P. M.

Professional Photographers' Exhibit, Hotel McAlpin, all day.

Loyal Workers, Bridge, Hotel McAlpin, 2 P. M.

Young Folks' League meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.

Manhattan Study Club meeting, Hotel McAlpin, 2 P. M.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, First Annual Mechanical Exposition, Hotel Astor, 10 A. M. and daily through till Friday.

Hudson River Social Union, Jaffrot Night, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8:30 P. M.

North End Democratic Club meeting, 15th Street and Avenue C, 8:30 P. M.

Major Gen. O'Hanlon to speak, Young Republican Club of New York, dinner, Senator, Medill McCormick, guest of honor, Hotel Commodore, 1:30 P. M.

Oliver Lodge, "The Destiny of Man," Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.

West End Association meeting, Hotel Ansonia, 8:30 P. M.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo to speak.

Women's Trade Union League meeting, 7 East Fifth Street, 8 P. M.

Overseas Company meeting, Waldorf Astoria, 10 A. M.

Hunter College Historical Exhibit, New York Public Library, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, 2 P. M.

American Commercial Association to promote trade with Russia, meeting, New York City Club, 11 A. M.

New York Euphony Society, concert and dance, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

Friday, Feb. 2, 1920.

"Philanthropic Foundations," to be discussed at the annual meeting of the Club, No. 55 West 41st Street, 7:30 P. M.

National Civic Federation, New York and New Jersey Section, Women's Department, meeting, The Commodore Club, No. 135 East 46th Street.

U. S. FLYERS FREED BY GEN. MURGUIA

Davis and Grimes, Relieved at Nuevo Laredo